# ENTRY POINT/ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

MARCH 24, 2014

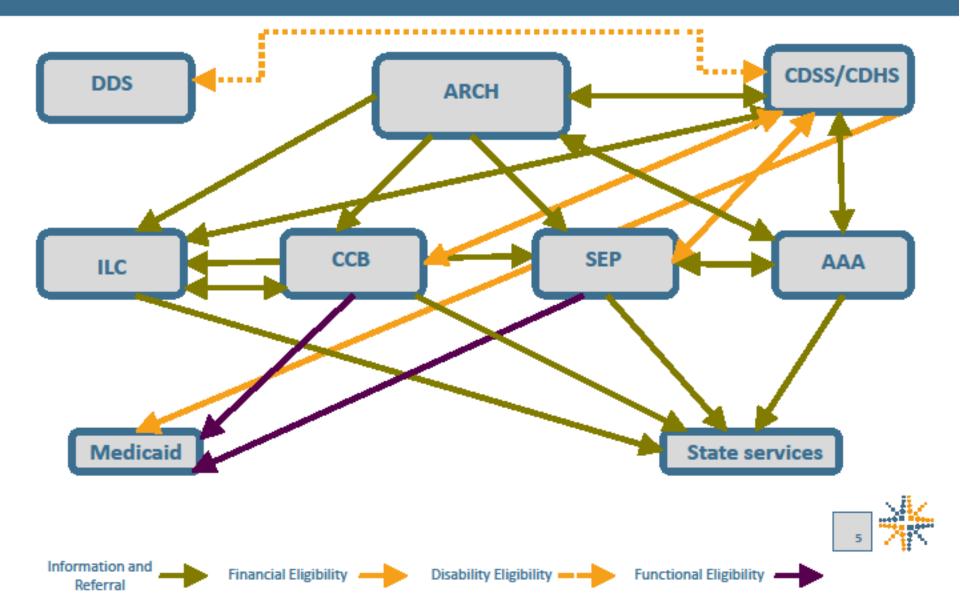
## ELIGIBILITY/ENTRY POINT SUBCOMMITTEE

- Representation includes:
  - Consumers
  - Parents of individuals with disabilities
  - Single Entry Point Agencies
  - Community Centered Boards
  - Independent Living Centers
  - Behavioral Health
  - Area Agencies on Aging
  - Nursing Facilities
  - Hospice
  - Assisted Living

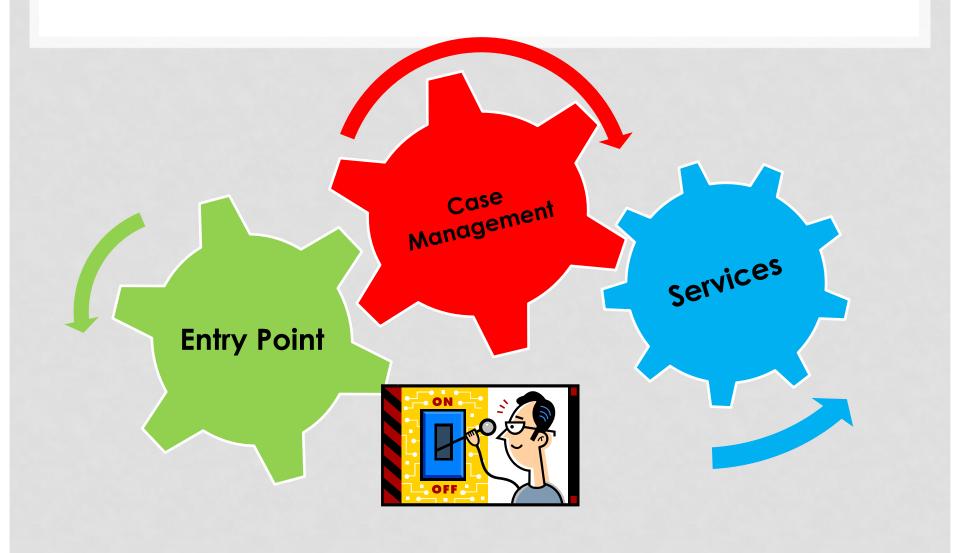
## GOALS OF THE ELIGIBILITY/ENTRY POINT SUBCOMMITTEE

- Create a system that streamlines access to all longterm services and supports for the individual
- Develop standards and expectations for professionals assisting individuals seeking long-term services and supports
- Create processes that limit the agencies an individual must contact to get connected to longterm services and supports

### Colorado's LTSS Puzzle



### DESIRED ENTRY POINT STRUCTURE



## RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEET DESIRED GOALS

- Implementation of a pilot study of presumptive eligibility for long-term services and supports
- 2. Development of training modules for individuals working in entry point agencies
- 3. Creation of a 1-800 number to access information on long-term services and supports
- 4. Creation of a comprehensive access point for all long-term services and supports

### PRESUMPTIVE ELIGIBILITY PILOT

## The Entry Point/Eligibility Subcommittee recommends the Department seek general and/or grant-based funding to conduct a Presumptive Eligibility (PE) study

- Pilot should be done in an urban, rural, and frontier area of the state
- The Department should focus the initial pilot on individuals discharging from hospitalization and individuals seeking hospice services
- The Department should evaluate the efficacy of the pilot and determine if presumptive eligibility be implemented for all long-term services and supports

### ENTRY POINT TRAINING

The Entry Point/Eligibility Subcommittee recommends the development and implementation of a contractually required multi-faceted and multi-leveled entry point training program that addresses technical, interpersonal, and personal competencies through online training modules, intra-agency one-on-one training, and an annual HCPF hosted, consumer and agency feedback based trainings.

### ENTRY POINT TRAINING (CONT.)

#### Multi-faceted/Modular includes:

- 1. Technical-Systems Modules
- 2. Technical-Behavioral Modules
- 3. Interpersonal Modules
- 4. Personal/Subjective Modules

## ENTRY POINT TRAINING (CONT.)

## Multi-Leveled contains a Core and opportunities for continuing education/training including:

- 1. Core-Generational level
- 2. Core-Specific level
- 3. Continuing Education/Auxilliary level

## ENTRY POINT TRAINING (CONT.)

#### Training mediums include:

- 1. Online Course-Based Modules
- 2. Intra-Agency one-to-one Trainings
- 3. Annual HCPF Trainings

### 1-800 ACCESS LINE

The Subcommittee recommends the establishment of a toll-free access line for individuals to contact to discuss options for long-term services and supports regardless of funding streams.

## 1-800 ACCESS LINE (CONT.)

- The toll-free number would be directed to an agency within the individual's general area
- The agency would be able to provide options counseling to the individual on all service options available to that individual
- The agency would have the ability to provide a warm transfer to the eligibility/entry point agency responsible for that service

### COMPREHENSIVE ACCESS POINT

The Subcommittee recommends the Department organizes access to all long-term services and supports through one agency responsible for assessing an individual's abilities and providing options counseling to allow the individual to choose the best service delivery model

# COMPREHENSIVE ACCESS POINT (CONT.)

- Program Eligibility and any necessary redeterminations would be conducted by one agency for all long-term services and supports
- An individual would choose their case management agency after eligibility has been determined

# COMPREHENSIVE ACCESS POINT (CONT.)

Considerations of a Comprehensive Access Point:

- Identify contingencies for rural and frontier areas where a single agency may not be feasible
- Create appropriate firewalls if separation of duties cannot occur
- Develop payment system to ensure entry point functions and case management responsibilities are adequately funded

# COMPREHENSIVE ACCESS POINT (CONT.)

Benefits of a Comprehensive Access Point:

- Streamline access to all services for the individual
- Individuals would have information on all available programs to make more informed decisions regarding their long-term services and supports
- Individuals would receive consistent assistance across the state through training and standards developed for the comprehensive access point
- Incorporates the 800 number recommendation, training recommendation, and presumptive eligibility

## Questions